

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at eleven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Travers and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on that day, and on Friday, 23d January, 18th January, 20th January, 13th February, and 27th February.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851. The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night. (All the Papers.)

Commissioner.

Notice to persons desirous of making Remittances to Halifax. The Commissioner of the Customs at this Station will receive into the Military Chest, British Shells, or Dollars, for which he will give Drafts, payable at sight, on the Military Chest at Halifax.

ROBERT BOOTH, Dep. A. Com. Gen. Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1852.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

PERSONS having BOOKS in their possession belonging to the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, are hereby particularly requested to return the same forthwith, especially those taken previous to the 1st instant.

H. W. LOBBAN, Librarian. 8th January, 1852.

R. B. IRVING, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND Public Accountant.

Office.—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings, CORNHILL STREET.

Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and dispatch; Mercantile Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges. Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

TRADESMEN and others who wish to have their Books posted up to the end of the last year, and to have Accounts made out, may have either can be performed, by early application, at the Office of this paper. January 6.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention. WILLIAM LA'MONT, General Com. Agent. 2 Howard Street, Glasgow, 9th September, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Lawrence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same. JAMES YEO. Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. Andrew A. McDonald, of Georgetown, within six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. McDonald. E. THORNTON, MARTIN BYRNE, DANIEL BRENNAN, Executors. Georgetown, 31st Oct., 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE, JUNE 19, 1851.

WHEREAS application has been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to close that part of an old Road commencing at the East side of Joseph Albeck's Farm, on Township No. 35, and running there from to the Main Road, across French Fort Settlement. Notice is hereby given, that the said Road, so far as it runs through the above mentioned Lands, will be closed at the expiration of six months from this date, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, in the terms of the Act of 3 Wm. 4, Cap. 28. CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

To Tenantry residing on portions of Townships 31, 40, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE.—That a majority of the present House of Assembly, during its last Session, passed an Act, which determined that all RENTS due in this Colony, shall henceforth be paid in current money. I do, therefore, hereby Notify Tenants residing on the various Townships under my management, that all Rents and Taxes must hereafter be liquidated in Money, as it becomes due, and it will be rigidly enforced; and also, that no excess will in future be received for its nonpayment; or indulgence be permitted them as formerly. Those persons in Arrears of Rent are requested to come to an immediate arrangement for the payment of their respective Accounts, to prevent my being obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings for its recovery, or payment. And all Tenants who have performed labour on these Estates—or made payment in any other way—on account of Rents, and who have not been settled with for the same, are requested to call at my office in Charlottetown without delay. Office Hours from 10 to 4. Any person or persons found trespassing upon any of the Wilderness Lands, on the above Estates, are notified that they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law, without distinction. Those Tenants wishing to dispose of their Leasehold Interests in Farms, can apply in writing forthwith, stating terms, number of Acres under cultivation, and buildings thereon, free of arrears of Rent. WILLIAM DOUSE, Land Agent. Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1851.

WANTED, during the Winter season from Tenants, to be delivered at "Port Belkirk" store, 10,000 Bushels of clean Merchantable Grains, for which Cash will be given, or all owed in payment of Rents, at the Market Price.

Illustrated London News, Ladies' Newspaper, and the Almanack for 1852.

For sale at GEO. T. HAZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 16.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the evening of the 11th ult., the Annual Meeting of the St. James' Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes, was held in the Church at seven o'clock, the Rev. Robert Macneil, the President, in the Chair. The Meeting having been opened in the usual manner, with Praise and Prayer, the Report for the past year was read by the Secretary, as follows:

REPORT.

Under the influence of a Divine Providence we are privileged to assemble this evening to take a retrospect of our proceedings during the past year, and receive from those of us to whom has been delegated official power, an account of the Stewardship. At a general meeting of our congregation on the 19th August, 1850, a proposition was submitted and discussed, recommending the formation of a Religious and Missionary Association in connection with our Church; and some preliminary arrangements were then adopted for the immediate organization of an alliance, designated "the St. James' Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes."

The first meeting was held on the 21st September, when the draft of the constitution was submitted and adopted, and the office-bearers for the year accordingly elected. The subsequent monthly meetings were regularly held, and the interest of the Society sustained by the delivery of discourses and essays by the President and others on subjects relating to the characteristic objects of the Society. Among others Messrs. Birnie and Mr. Morpeth delivered interesting and instructive Essays, claiming special notice in the detail of our intellectual department.

During the last quarter, as at other congregational meetings of importance were instituted and could not be advantageously sustained without the general support and the united efforts of all concerned; to avoid an embarrassing collision, a temporary suspension of our meetings was deemed expedient, but this postponement has not been prejudicial to the vital interests of our Society, as the Collectors did not relax their persevering diligence and prayerful devotion in discharging the duties devolving on them.

The Treasurer's account shows a total of upwards of £39 6s. 0d. collected on behalf of the Society, during the past year, which considering the other calls upon its members, the Committee regard as creditable to the diligence of the Collectors. This amount is for the most part allocated by the donors, and in pretty nearly the following proportions, about one-third of the whole amount to the Library, and about the same sum to the Home Mission. For the Indian Mission of the Church of Scotland, about £2 3s. has been subscribed, and for the Jewish Mission £4 1s. Of the remainder, the sum of £1 1s. was voted to the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, who formerly laboured in this Island; while the rest consists principally of collections at the Monthly Meetings for incidental expenses, and of small sums not allocated by the donors.

The Committee beg to recommend, that the sums subscribed for objects, whose field of operations is out of the Island, should be forwarded as speedily as possible, as a token, however small, of our good-will, that the sum subscribed for the Library be expended immediately in the purchase of books, and that the fund under the head of Home Missions be left in the hands of the Committee for the coming year, to be expended in whole or in part, or in accordance with the object of the scheme, or to be reserved till a larger sum is accumulated.

In retiring from the office with which you honored us, we cannot do less, while gratefully thanking you for the distinction, than to assure you, that if we have not fulfilled your expectations, it has not been from the want of a sincere desire to realize your wishes. All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the office-bearers, by JOHN ARBUCKLE, Sec'y. 11th Dec. 1851.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE THEN BROUGHT FORWARD AND ADOPTED.

Moved by Mr. J. W. Morrison, seconded by Dr. Mackintosh, Resolved, 1st.—That the Report now read be adopted as the Annual Report of the St. James' Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes.

Moved by Mr. John McNeill, seconded by Mr. James Purdie, Resolved, 2d.—That the sum subscribed for the Library be expended immediately in the purchase of books, and that the fund under the head of Home Missions be left in the hands of the Committee for the coming year, to be expended in whole or in part, or in accordance with the object of the scheme, or to be reserved till a larger sum is accumulated.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO IS CONTENTED?

One day, as the derisive Almoner, the wisest of all the followers of the prophet, and the chief of the chief staffs of Stamboul, was sitting in a stony grove by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow-creatures by communicating the discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who approached him and signed heavily, trying out at the same time: "O, Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life, or the burden with which it is laden."

Almoner, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow, and kindly inquired the cause of his grief: "Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness; or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolations of sympathy?"

Spoken, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow-creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of every thing. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that?" asked the derisive.

"I adore the beautiful Zuleika; but she loves another, and all my riches and honours are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

"Before Almoner could reply, there approached a poor creature, clothed in rags, and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed, "Allah be my star, for I have none other."

The derisive went to him and kindly said, "What aileth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distresses. What aileth thee?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—every thing. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind; for in addition to my own sufferings, I see other around me reeling in those luxuries for lack of a small portion of which, I am perishing."

At this moment, a third man approached with weary steps and a languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at full length, and yawning desperately, cried out, "Allah! what shall I do? what will become of me! I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of woe, that when supplied, only produces disappointment or disgust."

Almoner approached and asked, "What is the cause of thy misery? What aileth thee?"

"I want a wife," answered the other. "I am cursed with the misery of fruitless love. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that bring me nothing but disappointment, and honours that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labour of sustaining them; I have been chased into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have every thing I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoner passed a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself, "Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, every thing, or nothing. It is impossible to make such being happy, and my only cat, if I trouble myself any more in vain a pursuit."

Then taking up his staff, he went on his way.

EVERY MAN A FARMER.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind, and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do or have a desire to become farmers. Besides those in civilized countries, who are bred to the culture of the soil, and take it as their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others, who retire from the trouble and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet, and the untroubled possession of an acre of land.

Not is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it is the result of research and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuit of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But those being satisfied or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to the peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share, in bringing so large a portion of mankind, ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, at the close of his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to lord over a few acres of land, with nobody's humours to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile and mechanical life? If any man on earth can say, "I ask no favours," it is the farmer. Shifted and honest labour is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return in favours dearly bought with the surrender of independence of honour, or truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no trucking for popularity, no fawning for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honour and conscience and independence of mind, that I might have a piece of bread."

Among farmers there are no deacons, no vestrymen, no Wesleyans, and no Unitarians live in reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choicest of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the field never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—Birk. Amer.

THE GREAT POLAR OCEAN.

At the last meeting of the London Geographical Society, Lieutenant Osborn, a member of one British Arctic expedition, argued, at some length in favour of the support of the existence of a great Polar Ocean.—He said that in Wellington Channel, he had observed immense numbers of whales running out from under the ice, a proof, that they had been to water and come to water, for every one knows they will never come to blow. He further said, there were almost constant flights of ducks and geese from the northward, another proof of open water in that direction, since these birds found their food only in such water. He added, that it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed Polar Sea, he remarked, that while, on the southern side of Lancaster Sound, he never saw enough game to keep his dog, Melville Island, one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, and much open water. It was thus clear, he continued, that animal life did not depend on latitude; but increased, if any thing, after passing the seventieth degree. Moreover, while in Baffin's Bay, the tide made for the Southward, coming from the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction. All this seemed to be proof of a great Polar Sea.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Madness! states, that no less than seventy-two thousand persons died by the hands of the executioner during the reign of Henry VIII., being at the rate of two thousand every year. In Queen Elizabeth's time only four hundred were executed yearly; but this relation, far from owing its origin to the Crown, draws forth the complaint of Lord Cooper Bacon, who tells the Parliament, that this intellectual enforcement of the laws is not the default of her Majesty, "leaving nothing undone meet for her to do for the execution of them." In more recent times, we have further details on this subject. The tables kept by Sir Stephen Jenens, state, that in seven years, ending in 1756, there were convicted, capitally, in London and Middlesex, four hundred and twenty-eight, of whom about three-fourths were executed. That from 1761 to 1772, four hundred and fifty-seven were convicted, and two hundred and thirty-three, or a little more than half, executed. During the interval between 1772 and 1802 the accounts have not been published, but from 1802 to 1803 the returns printed by the Secretary of State's office afford very accurate information. In 1802 there were ninety-seven convicted, and ten executed, being about one-tenth; and the average yearly number of convictions for the whole seven succeeding years being about seventy-five the average number of executions was about one and a half, or somewhat more than one-tenth. Thus, a change of a very material kind took place during the reign of George III. At the beginning of that reign, there were more executions than pardons for persons capitally convicted. Now it is stated, there are about ten times as many pardoned as executed.

THE MOB.

The mob is a demon, fierce and ungovernable. It will not listen to reason; it will not be influenced by fear, or pity, or self-preservation. It has no sense of justice. Its energy is exerted in frenzied fits; its ferocity is apathy or ignorance. It is a grievous error to suppose that this cruel, this worthless hydra, has any political feeling. In its triumph, it breaks windows; in its anger, it breaks heads. Graciously, it, and it creates a disturbance; dissatisfied, it, and it grows furious; attempt to appease it, and it becomes outrageous; meet it boldly, and it turns away. It is accessible to no feeling, but one of personal suffering; it admits to no argument but that of the strong hand. The point of the bayonet convinces; the edge of the sabre speaks keenly; the noise of musketry is listened to with respect; the roar of artillery is unmeasurable. How deep, how grievous, how burdensome is the responsibility that lies on him who would rouse this fury from its den. It is astonishing, it is too little known, how much individual character is lost in the aggregate character of a multitude. Men may be rational, moderate, peaceful, loyal, and sober, as individuals; yet heap them by the thousand, and, in the very progress of congregation, loyalty, quietness, moderation, and reason evaporate, and a multitude of rational beings is an unreasonable and intemperate being—a wild, infuriated monster, which may be as easily led, except to mischief—which has an appetite for blood, and a savage joy in destruction, for the mere gratification of destroying.

A KIND DISPOSITION.

Among the peculiar qualities of the human character, that is a priceless ruby. Its intrinsic value can never be estimated by any human mode of reckoning, nor can it be shown by any other accomplishment, however fascinating in appearance. Often more is lost than many are aware of, through the lack of respectful and affectionate attention, even in small things. It is so in personal intercourse, to family associations, and in the common civilities of society. There is an innate principle in the disposition of man, which can traverse like the magnetic needle. Affectionate kindness, like the loadstone, always attracts it, and nothing else will. In the absence of this quality it will assuredly fly off in another direction. For instance, the husband's affection cannot always be heavy fetters, and unceremonious language, oft repeated by the wife of his bosom, however strong his attachment may have been at first. His affection cannot always stand a repeated din of fault-finding, nor brook off an unpleasant and uncourteous spirit. If his home cannot be made peaceful and agreeable, he feels that he is indeed wretched. As a consequence of this, many a husband has daily been driven to spend hours from home, which otherwise would have been pleasantly spent at his own fireside. Many such, in the absence of enjoyment at home, have vainly sought it in other places, till great to madness, under disappointed feelings, have fallen into dissipation, licentiousness and ruin. Such occurrences are by no means rare, and were all the facts of them laid open to the light, the origin of them would be traced to a neglect of respectful attention, small at beginning. A morose disposition will assuredly bring, like a disease, if it is not cured. Blame it then as you would a wasting consumption, which is continually gnawing at the vitals of life. How winning to the careless mind is the pleasant smile and the soothing language of an affectionate friend. Think of it, fair reader, and ponder well the path of wisdom.

Social affectionate friendship is the only principle that in any degree cements society. Without this, society is only a broken mass of particles.

How dear to the heart is that kind, affectionate neighbor, who seems to be looking after the health and prosperity of all around him; one whose countenance wears the smile of unforgotten friendship, and whose frequent salutations have an air of cheerfulness and affection, ever obliging, and rich in acts of kindness. Of more intrinsic value are the honors bestowed on that individual, than all the fawning flatteries the hero or monarch is heir to. Wealth combined with power may enlist famous sympathy, but what is the fame of *Napoleon* compared with the name of HOWARD? A morose tyrant is welcome to all the honors his deeds or his wealth may secure to him. When dead, society suffers no loss, and has no tears to shed over his fall. His soul possessed some of that commanding quality that consolidates peaceful and virtuous society. Peace to his ashes but as for his memory, it is not worth preserving.

The Palo de Yaca, or Cow-tree, of Brazil, is one of the most remarkable trees in the forests of Brazil. During several months in the year when no rain falls, and its branches are dead and dried up, if the trunk be tapped, a sweet and nutritious milk exudes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. Then, the natives receive the milk in large vessels, which soon grows yellow and thickens on the surface. Some drink plentifully of it under the tree, others take it home to their children. One might imagine he saw a shepherd distributing the milk of his flock. It is used in tea and coffee, in place of common milk. The cow-tree is one of the largest in the Brazilian forests, and is used in ship building.

From papers by the last Mail.

THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

A successful operation for transfusion of blood, was recently performed according to the *Salutis Publice*, at Lyons. A lady, 27 years of age, under the effects of a terrible hemorrhage, exhibited all the characteristics of approaching death, which succeeded the loss of blood. Dr. Delorme suggested the idea of a transfusion of blood. The remedy was regarded as hazardous, but under desperate circumstances, and in the absence of all other resources, it was adopted. Dr. Deranges, surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, undertook the operation; and an officer of the institution offered to furnish, from his own veins, the requisite blood. A syringe was prepared to receive the blood to be injected into the veins of the dying woman. The syringe being filled with about 200 grammes of the borrowed blood, was plunged into warm water, of a temperature somewhat above that of blood in circulation. A vein in the arm of the patient was chosen as the most convenient for receiving the injection. This vein having been opened, a fine tube was introduced, adapted to the syringe, and care was taken that the vibrating fluid was carried into the exhausted blood-vessels of the now senseless woman. Almost immediately she began to revive, feeling, as she afterwards described it, an agreeable warmth distributed throughout her body. Consciousness soon returned, and in the course of an hour or two there was so lively and intense a reaction, as to excite considerable anxiety among the medical attendants. The patient, however, continued to improve, and at the last accounts—the 1st November—the most confident hopes were entertained, that the experiment would be completely successful.

EXPEDITION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A few days since we alluded to a secret expedition fitted out in San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands. The following from a New Orleans paper, is the most connected narrative we can find respecting it:—

"It will be recollected, that King Kamehameha sent a commission to Washington, some months since, for the purpose of offering the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. It is true, the arrangements were not consummated; but they were left in such a position, that they can be resumed and concluded at any time after the meeting of the next Congress. Mr. Allen, the King's Commissioner, was here a few weeks ago, and it was understood that he had long and confidential conversations with Gen. Estill, S. Brannan, Hon. Henry E. Robinson, and other distinguished parties, the result of which has been the getting up the emigrating company, a portion of whom, went in the *Game Cock*, yesterday. The remainder will sail in the beautiful clipper, *Colonel Fremont*, on Tuesday next. The reports of armed expeditions, have no doubt, originated from the formation of this company of emigrants. It is pleasing to see, that there is no foundation for such reports, and it is also highly gratifying to know, that the course to be adopted is one that ensures complete success, and that it is intended to be carried out in a manner that will be creditable and peculiarly advantageous to both the United States and the Islands. Full confidence is expressed by the parties engaged in the movement, that a few months only will elapse before the Sandwich Islands make a part and parcel of the Great Republic. The first Fremont was purchased by Mr. John S. Spence, consul of the King of the Sandwich Islands; and in order to prove clearly the pacific character of the whole expedition, he has been invited to be present at most of the Washington, some months since, for the purpose of offering the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. 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CALIFORNIA.

A NET FOR THE GEOLOGISTS.—H. De Wit, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the amethyst quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On Thanksgiving day, it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped on the floor, and split open. Near the center of the mass was discovered, first, a cavity in the quartz and slightly elevated a cut iron nail, of the size of a six-penny nail. It was entirely straight and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it planted in the yet uncrystallized quartz? How came it in California? If the head of that nail could talk, we should know something more of American history, than we are ever likely to know.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

EXPORT OF GOLD.—During the month of October, California exported \$9,836,875 in treasure. This would give an aggregate of \$92,618,200 for the current year. Most of this large amount, of course, finds its way to the Atlantic States, and thus the confidence is benefited. The amount which will be carried forward during the period of twelve months by returning Californians, will not, probably, be less than \$20,000,000, giving an aggregate of over \$100,000,000 as the products of the mines this year. Who will say, that the necessitousness of California is a curse?

DIVORCE GOES.—We are credibly informed, that a large party of Mexicans and Indians are now making from ten dollars to an ounce a day about one and a half miles above Oregon Bar, on the Mokelumne river, by diving for gold. The water is very cold and deep, and being in the centre of a steep channel, there is no way of landing the river. The divers go down with a round-pointed shovel, or a common tin pan, which they bring up half full of sand and earth, from which they wash the gold, and are amply repaid for their trouble.

DEATH OF FRIENSSIE, FOUNDER OF THE WATER CURE.—Frienssie, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Graveling, on the 25th inst. at the age of 52. In the morning of that day, Frienssie was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold and had wood brought in to make the fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at his earnest entreaty he consented to have medicine administered to him. It is said that he was not a physician, but remained to the last, due to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, he awoke to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down expired.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—The project of establishing a new convict settlement at New California, in the Southern Archipelago, has for some time occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and active steps for the purpose are at this moment under consideration. The island is described by those who have visited it in whaling ships as presenting sources of a most valuable character, and being well adapted for the reception of the convicts of the best description, suitable alike for shipbuilding and other useful purposes, whilst the climate is, at the same time, said to be delightfully salubrious, and the harbours already known, safe and spacious.

PROCLAMATION OF PARTS OF THE COUNTIES OF MONAGHAN AND ARMAGH.—At a Privy Council held at Dublin Castle, at which His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, the parishes of Clontarf and Mazon, in the barony of Cromore, in the county of Monaghan, were proclaimed under the Crime and Outrage Act. In the same session the parishes of the faithful murder of Mr. Thomas D. Bateson. The parishes of Derrynose and Keady in the baronies of Thanny and Armagh, county of Armagh, were also proclaimed.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail reached London on Wednesday, Dec. 3. Relations with the Hill Tribes of the North West Frontier, consisted in a successful state. Sir Colin Campbell was to proceed at once from Peshawar with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men of an army to chastise a powerful tribe called the Memonas.

There has been a serious Muzumdar riot at Bombay. It was occasioned by the Parson Kilmer of an illustrated newspaper (in which of which is given a life and portrait of some remarkable historical character) having published in the series (next to one of Benjamin Franklin) a life portrait of Mahomet. The riot lasted about half an hour, when the mob was dispersed by the Police. Several persons were dangerously injured, and property plundered. No means had been taken to ascertain the amount of property plundered. Its value is stated by the police authorities and their organ, the Bombay Times, to be under £1000, and by the other local papers to have exceeded £25,000. The British capital was agitated by the very grave question of Finance Reform.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Cork and Brandon Railway was opened on Saturday, the 6th inst.—Lord Plunkett, recently alarmingly ill, is recovering.—An Irish paper gives an account of a scripture reader having been scolded at Tullamore. The report is a revival of the old story of the Irishman, who was scolded by a woman. The Belfast Iron Company rolled out the first iron plate in Ireland early in the present month.—Upwards of 300 persons have recently joined the Masonic body in Ireland.—The spawning of the salmon and its tributaries has been supplied with salmon and trout this season in quantities beyond any former year.—Sir J. Emerson Tenison has offered for Liberia, vacant by the death of Sir H. Seymour.—Mr. Norris, solicitor to Cardinal Wiseman, will contest the representation of Cashel, in opposition to Sir T. O'Brien.—Part of the estate of Mr. Hyde, of Castlehyde, has been Escheated.—The rental of the Estate of Mr. Sadler, M. P., for £17,575—the rental is £1100.—The Marquis of Clanricarde is using his influence in Galway county for the return of his son Lord Donnellan, with his relative Sir T. Burke, M. P.—The East India Company has presented the Royal Dublin Society with specimens of various rare minerals from India. A Dublin paper says, the return of emigration from the Irish ports, between March and October, inclusive, will exhibit the astonishing number of 270,000 souls.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has issued an address, in which remembrance of the late King of Hanover is recorded, and the grant to Maynooth condemned.—Col. O'Reilly, an Irishman, is insane; his property, £2000 per annum, is claimed by two clerymen.

From 1st January 1851 to the 6th December, same year, there sailed from the port of Limerick, for Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, 76 passenger vessels, with 11,241 emigrants, of which 6987 were for Canada, and 5,254 for the States.—Lord John Brough, Primate of all Ireland, has been appointed to the Chancellorship of the Dublin University, vacant by the death of the late King of Hanover. The conduct of the people of the Old Head of Kinsale, at which place French brigades were landed, has been denounced as disgraceful; it was with difficulty the clergy and gentry preserved the effects of the crew; and a Revenue cutter was obliged to fire upon the wreckers.—Property in the Encumbered Estates Court has been disposed of at a low figure—occasioned by the matter in the hands of the French brigades, and the grant to Mr. Birch who volunteered to write the World, a Dublin paper, in support of the Irish Government during the crisis from early in '48 to the close of '50, and for which he claimed £7,000 has recently tried the matter in Court, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, with expenses costs.—A widow named Mason has been awarded by the Exchequer Court, Dublin, £150 damages, against the Western Railway Company, for the death of her husband, who was killed on the line.

UNITED STATES.

The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived on Thursday night bringing advices from Boston to the day previous. Intensely cold weather has prevailed all over the Union. Besides the news from abroad, the papers contain but little news on any other subject than the proceedings of Congress.—A trial between Forest and his wife—the singing of Jenny Lind and Catherine Hayes,—the dancing of Lola Montez—and the speeches of Kosuth. The Kosuth fever still raged. He had left New York for Washington. The storm of November 19th, extended along the Mexican and Pacific coasts, doing great damage. A grand Editorial Banquet was given to Kosuth on Monday week. New York Post Office.—There are made up daily in this post office, 4,480 mails, a considerable part of which are made up three times daily, making over 7,000 mails made up for separate places daily. About 300 large canvass bags of newspapers are dispatched daily; on Wednesday and Thursday 250 extra bags are dispatched each day, and on Friday nearly as many more. The average number of letters received at and sent from the office daily is between 50,000 and 60,000. There are 76 clerks employed; 30 carriers with their assistants. The above work is exclusive of the mails sent and received by foreign and California steamers. Mr. Henry Gimball, the owner of the vessels employed by Lieutenant De Haven, has generously offered them for another cruise in search of Sir John Franklin, should Congress think proper to authorize a second expedition. Mr. Charles Chubb, of Newburyport, (Mass.) has a tankard presented to Mrs. Hannah Bennett, by King William, 1699, for her

conducting confined in the massacre of ten Indians, by whom she was taken captive. The tankard bears the portrait of King William, supported by the lion and the unicorn.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—BALTIMORE.—The friends of temperance held an adjourned meeting at the hall in Gay-street, last night, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature, should the House pass a law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The committee appointed at a previous meeting, was not prepared to report.—Several resolutions were proposed, for the action of the meeting, and after being debated at length by many of our most prominent citizens, were appropriately disposed of. A resolution was adopted, and the Legislature to pass a law for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within this State.—Patrol, 11th.

HEAVY FIRE.—BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—A conflagration commenced in a small building near Post Office, burning nearly a whole square, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office. BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—The new ship Dyrdeno is ashore in the St. Lawrence, and 17 lives have been lost.

A train of twenty freight-cars arrived at Savannah on Friday morning, with six hundred bales of cotton, through direct from Chattanooga, Tennessee, shipped at that place, and traversing a distance of 400 miles by rail, without interruption.

RIOT AT MOUNT DESERT.—Ellsworth, Dec. 25, 1851.—A riot took place at Mount Desert to-day. An attempt was made to seize liquor, and a mob assembled, and in the melee knocked down the officer; and the liquor was freely taken from the hands of the law, and carried off and secreted. The authorities have sent here for an officer to execute the law.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.—Great Britain and the United States interchange a vast produce, and the value of the value of British exports to the Echo d'Italia, of New York, contains a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21, six days later than our last advices, stating that Gen. Ross had been compelled to abdicate and leave the country, thus bringing civil war to a close.

CANADA.

ELECTION AFFAIR AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A Telegraph despatch from Quebec states that on the 15th inst., as two Irishmen were passing a tavern during the election excitement in the Township of Brogden, Magistrate Council, they were saluted again by the inmates of the tavern, supposed to be Canadians, and most brutally beaten; one of them was killed on the spot, and his comrade so severely ill-treated, that he was expected to die shortly afterwards. We understand that the Coroner for the district left the district last morning to investigate the circumstances of the affair. Great excitement throughout the Province about the elections.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS AND ORDNANCE STORES AT QUEBEC BY FIRE.—QUEBEC, Dec. 25.—The Royal Artillery Barracks and Ordnance Stores in Arsenal-street are burnt down. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock this morning, by the sentry at the lower gate of the Artillery Barracks, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out from one of the men's rooms opposite the guard room. The fire originated between the roof of No. 9 in the No. 5, and there was no getting at it sufficiently soon to arrest its progress. The most the men living in the rooms could do was to extinguish the flames in the water-pipes; but partially succeeded. Capt. Franklin's company are reported to have lost all, besides what they had on their backs. Water could not be got—the well was dry,—the thermometer 24 below zero, and engines were consequently useless. In this extremity, Col. Higgins ordered that part of the officers' quarters which adjoins the men's quarters to be blown up, by which the further progress of the flames in that direction was arrested. But they communicated to the extensive Ordnance Stores in Arsenal-st., which in a few minutes were hopelessly on fire. To save as much of the Ordnance property as possible, a gap was made near the centre of the building by gunpowder, which is hoped will arrest the progress of the flames. The loss must be heavy—some say over £300,000. The houses opposite suffered considerably by the concussion. Postscript.—We learn that the Ordnance Building is now altogether on fire.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

An association called "The Newfoundland Steam Packet Company," with a capital of £6,000, has recently been formed at Harbour Grace, with a view to remedy the inconvenience and delay attending the crossing of the island in sailing boats, by the substitution of a steamer. This measure has long since been reported and it is gratifying to learn, that it is now in a fair way of being carried into effect in the course of a few months.

At the meeting of the Direct Steam Navigation Committee held yesterday, letters were read from London, and the draft of a letter to Mr. Gibstone, who leaves by the steamer for the United States, was read and adopted, requesting him to urge the capabilities of this port as a port of call, upon those interested in Atlantic Steam Navigation in the United States. Mr. Gibstone had returned to St. John's. At White Bear Bay, he discovered a small seam of coal. He had ascertained that silver had been found in the island by Indians. He was enough to warrant him in saying, that the precious ore might be obtained if properly sought for. The Legislature was summoned for dispatch of business on the 29th prox.

FREE EDUCATION.—OUR CORRESPONDENT SUB-UMBRA.

whose communication we subjoin, does us no more than simple justice, in his confident anticipation that we shall be found actively favorable to any well-derided scheme for the general extension of the benefits of Education, by means of Free Schools, throughout the Colony. Than proper Education, no greater benefit can be bestowed, by their rulers, upon a people. Their morality, their prosperity, their health, their happiness, all depend upon it. We shall, therefore, most willingly lend whatever assistance we have ability to afford, for the furtherance, on just principles, of the Free Education Scheme. Our own views touching the question, we will endeavour briefly to set forth in our next number.

FREE COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Sir,—Although you have not, as yet, taken occasion, through the medium of your editorial columns, to make any public declaration of your sentiments touching the scheme of Free Education; which, it is expected, will be seriously agitated at least, if not effectually provided for, in the approaching Session of the Legislature; it will not, I feel certain, be believed by any one who, like myself, has been a constant reader of your paper, and a close observer of your public character and conduct, for many years, that you can possibly feel lukewarm or indifferent concerning the progress of this, or of any other feasible movement, whether for the immediate good or prospective benefit of the inhabitants of this—your native—Island.

It is true, that you have already, (in common with the other proprietors of our Island Press,) entitled yourself, as respects this subject, to the thanks of all anxious, free, and free colonists who are friendly to the cause of Education, simply by the publication of the communication, which appeared in your last, respecting the meeting so judiciously held, by a respectable number of our District Teachers, for the laudable purpose of taking into consideration the present state of Education in the Colony, and of enquiring how far, by any probable action or measure of the Legislature, our present very imperfect, not to say almost wholly ineffi-

cient, system of Education might be made more conducive to the end for which it was called into existence.

The publication of the notice concerning the meeting, together with that of the two resolutions unanimously passed therein, cannot have failed to produce some salutary effects; inasmuch as, by showing that many of the direct educators of the youth of the Colony are zealous in their avocations, alive to all its duties and responsibilities, and ready to cooperate with one another, and with all who may be found actively favourable to the advancement of its best interests, for the furtherance of the public good; such advertisement is well calculated to call forth the united and energetic action of all throughout the Colony, who justly rank among the genuine friends of Education; and to shame into active and serviceable alliance with them, such as are professedly favorable, for whatever reason, but yet sincerely so to the promotion of it.

So far then, you have, as respects the desired movement in favour of Education, conferred an obligation of no little moment upon the people in general; but particularly upon such as those who, whilst they most sincerely desire, and are willing to use their best exertions for the elevation of the public mind, and the promotion, in every respect, of the general welfare; yet wisely conclude, that no popular change in the form of our local government, or even in the nature of any of our social institutions can operate for our general advancement and well-being as a people, until the effects of a wise and liberal provision for the real education of the youth of the Colony, shall have prepared the public mind for the proper exercise of the popular power, with which the liberal and emancipating spirit of the age is eager to invest it.

But much greater service in the cause, than the mere opening of your columns for the admission of communications concerning the projected measure, is justly expected, not only from you, but from all your brethren of the Press; and I doubt not—indeed, did I think otherwise this letter would not be addressed to you—you will not delay to give the movement that powerful assistance which your honest, generous, and enlightened advocacy of it, in the editorial columns of your truly respectable and influential journal, is so well calculated to afford.

When the interests of a mere party are at stake, or mere factious men are contending for the objects of their ambition or cupidity, some of you editorial gentry—I speak it good humoredly—whether you style yourselves Tories, Reformers, Conservatives or Moderates, are very apt to engage, (con amore it might seem,) tooth and nail, in the fray; and to bark and bite, scratch and snatch too, when you can, with as much determination, fury and voracity, as ever do the most fierce and hungry of canine contenders for the possession of a half-picked bone. This species of ignoble warfare has, of late, by certain conductors of our Island Press,—with whom, Sir, I am happy to be able to say, it would be very unjust to couple you—been carried on too long and with a license truly intolerable; especially by one individual who, without provocation, and in the mere spirit of ribald wantonness, to show his imaginary talent, has sought occasions for showing his private characters of such individuals as he deems to encounter fairly or with equal arms in the arena of public debate; and the practice has I am sure, materially tended to degrade those who have indulged in it, in the estimation of every man of sound judgment and pure taste among their readers.

But, prone as newspaper editors are, in this respect, "to run a-muck, and tilt at all they meet;" it is, on the other hand, much to be regretted, that at times when their pens might, and ought to be brought into action, and their knowledge, talents, and tact be well employed for the general good,—should they find themselves unsummoned to the field for the defence of their party or "feudal lords," they are too well contented to take their ease in their arm chairs and allow the general good to take care of itself.

Such sloth or indifference, on the part of the Press, with respect to any object of general interest, most undoubtedly merits reprehension; even although it should be admitted, as I think it ought, that editors are occasionally entitled to an extra nap, especially when "a lull" in political strife, or literary warfare, seems to afford them a fair opportunity to unbend and lay aside their bows. But, should any of you now forget that you ought indeed to be—as you often profess you are—the independent, faithful and watchful guardians of the public rights, and the unceasing promoters of public good; and fail to use your best endeavours to impress upon the minds of the people, in general, and of their representatives in the Legislature, in particular, that communities can only become duly qualified to hold the reins of self-government, by means of the power-conferring effects of education or knowledge; and to shew, that in the commonwealth of Prince Edward Island, the first step towards the accomplishment of this most desirable state of society, must be permanent provision by the Legislature for an efficient system of Free Education for all; in so failing, you would forfeit every claim to public confidence, and deserve, ever after, to be held in less estimation than "dumb dogs that cannot bark."

And if any, in the popular branch of the Legislature either oppose the measure, or fail to sustain it, according to the full measure of their strength, their conduct will afford a very ample reason for withholding from them in future, as public men, the confidence which had previously been reposed in them; for, either in wisdom or integrity, or in both, they will have manifested their great deficiency; and ought, thereon, to be held positively disqualified for any public trust.

I need not now, I imagine, repeat any of the many conclusive arguments, which have, of late years, been so often triumphantly employed to prove that the general education of the people must be, nay, cannot be otherwise than for the general good; and that, consequently, it is no more than an act of even-handed justice, to require that every respectable individual in any community in which such a system of education either already exists, or is about to be brought into operation, may be compelled directly to contribute to its support, according to his means.

Taking then the truth and justice of this proposition to be fully admitted on every side; or at least by all but such as are not, by blind and miscalculating selfishness, or stupid misapprehension of their own interests, as individual members of one great family, rendered incapable of comprehending the happy, the salutary results which must, as it were of necessity, flow from it; I will now merely suggest that it is for you, Sir, and others, whom long training and experience in the schools of political economy have enabled to resolve the question, to indicate to the public the source whence, with the greatest justice and the least individual inconvenience, the means for the support of the requisite number of Free Schools in the Colony may be derived.

By "respectable" individuals, the writer means such as, under the operation of a Poor Law, would be liable to assessment for the relief of the poor; whether landed proprietors, tenant farmers, or householders.

In the expectation that, in an early number of your Gazette, you will oblige your friends and the public in general, by a free expression of your sentiments touching this great question, which the Legislature will shortly be called upon to entertain, and to which I have herein taken the liberty to draw your attention, I am, Sir,

With sincere regard,
Your obedient servant,
SUB-UMBRA.

To J. D. Hazard, Esq.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1852.

A Colonial Mail arrived on Saturday evening, which furnished us with news from England 7 days later, telegraphed from Boston to St. John, N. B.—and the couriers last night brought the English Mail with dates to the 27th December.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

Boston, Jan. 2, 1851.

The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., has arrived at New York. The Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ult. and the Asia, from Boston, on the 20th December.

Cotton and woolen (at sea) with large sales. Flour and Wheat had improved a little in price. Corn remained about the same.

FRANCE.—The latest accounts represent Paris as being all quiet. In the Departments there had been considerable excitement, and some fighting, but in every instance the authorities had been triumphant. The result of the Election in France would not be known before the 28th December.

Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it was reported and generally believed, were striving every nerve to support Louis Napoleon.

General Cavignac has been offered his freedom, but has refused to accept it, unless the same privilege be extended to his associates—Victor Hugo has escaped.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the prisoners concerned in the Cuban insurrection. The Courier des Etats, a French paper of high character, published in New York, manifests great astonishment and indignation at the course which Louis Napoleon has adopted, in order to become possessed of imperial power.—We translate as follows: "For our part, in whatever light we view the conduct of Louis Napoleon, we cannot find for him the shadow of an excuse. He has evaded all the demands of political justice, and has not respected the provisions of the Constitution.—He has violated his oath, at the hour when for his own honor and the well being of his country, it was most important that he should keep it. He has sought to influence public opinion by one of those demagogical methods which are more fatal than a sudden outbreak. He has again opened a way for all revolutions by thus giving them his sanction.

This is a strange aberration of a man for whom the price of a great nation had marked out so brilliant a destiny. He might have been honored and respected had he followed the councils of Lamoignon, and quitted honorably a station to which he would in all probability one day have been restored. He has chosen to be a usurper—he has chosen to imitate his uncle, but it is not upon the rock of St. Helena that he will finish his career. He will receive his punishment nearer home."

BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ.—The telegraph reports that a British squadron was off Vera Cruz at last accounts. The squadron consisted of the Indefatigable, of 50 guns, the Admiral's vessel; the Cambridge, of 70 guns; the Welby, of 70 guns; the steamer Express, of 6 guns; and the steamer Calypso, of 10 guns. The New York Express learns from Washington that the grand this naval force has been sent on to enforce the payment of the Mexican Bonds; and in the event of refusal, Vera Cruz is to be blockaded.

SEVERE WEATHER.—The snow lies 40 or 50 feet deep in the cuttings of the Silurian railway near Oberberg. Two engines had their fire extinguished. In Upper Silisia 10 lives had been lost from the severity of the weather; and in Saxony 15 men and 6 horses perished in the snow storm of the 20th.—Liverpool Times.

The New York Tribune learns that Charlotte Cushman is lying at the point of death, in consequence of a wound in her foot by a needle.

Private letters from Havre to the 8th of December, state the number of persons killed in the late cruise to be much larger than is reported in the papers.—Two Americans, named Martin and Stafford, are reported killed.

The impression in Paris was, that large amounts of money and goods will be sent, as soon as possible, to the United States.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Seven Days Later still.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON—ELECTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th December. She brought out 28 passengers—only one landing at Halifax, the following summary of the news was received yesterday at the Reading Room:—The steamer Humboldt arrived at Southampton on the 26th December.

The demand for Cotton had been good, and sellers were enabled to obtain a little better price. The total sales for the week amounted to 24,460 bales. The grain market was without any material change. Flour was in good demand at all rates.

Two great events have transpired in the course of a few days preceding the departure of the Steamer—each capable of seriously influencing the character of all continental operations. First, the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and the other, the election, by a very large majority, of Louis Napoleon as President of France for ten years. A temporary disarrangement of the various markets, and the decline of prices in many had occurred; but when it became known that Lord Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored.

Lord Palmerston has suddenly retired from the office of Foreign Secretary, to the amazement and regret of the whole nation. He has been succeeded by Lord Granville. This influence public opinion in the direction which we were known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, and was precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the Kosuth expedition, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolute of Europe. The furthest position viewed by his Lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the Ministry, and hence the result.

This has been the all-prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created an unusual sensation. The Under-Secretary, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, had also tendered his resignation.

Among the rumored causes of Lord Palmerston's secession from the Cabinet, was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French Revolution, though the mystery was not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament on Friday.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl Granville to be one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

The English funds continued buoyant during the week, and closed on the 24th at an improvement. Consols 97 and 97½ on dividend. The Iron house of John Barclay, Buchanan street, Glasgow, has suspended payment. His liabilities amount to £200,000. A member of an extensive drapery business in Liverpool had absconded, after misappropriating funds to the amount of £200,000. A Scotch firm recently connected with the house to which the defaulter belonged, had previously offered to make good all deficiencies, provided the defaulter would enter into a Bond not to return to England.

The Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and now in Brussels, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post. BELGIUM.—It would appear that the return of many Irish emigrants to their own country had attracted considerable attention in Ireland, as in very many instances the expectation entertained had been by no means realized. The Irish were congratulating themselves upon it, and regarding it as a ground of hope.

FRANCE.—The all-expressing topic of the Presidential election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all other. The President was throughout the whole of France in possession of an overwhelming majority, which was reported as likely to be greater than that of 1848.

The latest news from Paris, by Telegraph, of the 27th Dec., gives as the votes of 61 Departments, of which 25 were complete,

and 6,811,000, says 700,000 the new French law, shortly to think that each Journal would the Government as a security one of the Press are thus de- second, facing largely or igni- family or property. I

SPAIN.—THE QUEEN OF

ROSETT'S PRINCESS.

A letter from Gibraltar to ratify the treaty concluded Pacha of Tangier, and was of an army of 40,000 men, the Spanish Government to pass who might with 65

Tangier and the other town Boleinas the moment hostilities

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.—Yesterday intelligence from the Island of Sicily, by the steamer, accompanied by a ter the phenomenon described the bodies of water, reaching from the earth, and, as far as report, traversed Sicily, and

island near Marsala. In the brooded, men and women, he, drawn into their vortex, the steamer, rain descended stones of enormous size, and

marry, near Stabia, it destroyed of the inhabitants into the persons have been destroyed

the most interest of property, of the shipping in the strait destroyed, and their crews d- bers of dead human bodies- and swollen.

TWO WEEKS LA

The Steamer Prometheus, New York last Monday, with \$250,000 in gold dust, and \$250,000 in gold dust on freight in the hands of passengers.

The markets are dull with the gold market as noticed. MISERABLE FRENCHMAN—A

lump of gold weighing 69 lbs., in the Southern diggings of the Southern mines to make the Southern mines vity and trade.

SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS should hold its session on Governor has removed the ground that the law has not but those who contrive the la- as a capital.

The people of San Francisco California with the Atlantic S. The mate of the ship Chalmers Waterman, who was 20th November, for trial.

The advices from Los Angeles disturbances. Four Am- were killed by the Zemes, an forming a union to attack Angeleno and San Diego. Act being made.

There had been great excitement committed, in which a letter dated from the tragedy was perpetrated at about 11 o'clock. A party of 2 Englishmen and 1 Amer-

American, for the purpose of were assumed they made a benches—one American was wounded, one of them on dang

A Mexican was caught, and to the fact, was hung by order of the Court. The late Chief Justice of the Rev. Robert Roan-

SUPREME COURT

The Hilary Term of the Tuesday last, before His Lordship the Chief Justice, to attend. The following Grand Jurymen:—

Robert Hutchinson, Esq., James Duncan, John A. M. Longworth, James Walker, Stephen J. Jones, Esq., John G. Sims, George B. Anderson, Geo. Hear, Jr., Harts, Joseph Ball, Chas. Miller.

The criminal Calendar was mentioned, were it not for the Higgins and John Hyatt, of belonging to the Fleet. De- trial of which was set down

Charles Hendrich, was driv- ing a silk handkerchief and gaily. James Murphy was acquitted.

There are some Special of any interest as respects the Grand Jury made sev- apitious liquors without state of the streets in Char-

of the duties of the Officers. They also prepared a Fra- two Lunatics confined in Jail to keep the peace, and re- Lunatic Asylum.

The Haydens were acqu- sustain the Charge—the bu- a dwelling house.

CONCERT.—ON Wedn

and instrumental Con- nance Hall. Mr. Water his three daughters, and Sons of Temperance, ga- numerous and highly who profess to be judg- great praise to the perfo- there are not more frequ- Now that there is a plac-

an early number of your friends and the public in your sentiments touch the Legislature will certain, and to which I draw your attention, in a sincere regard, your obedient servant, SUB-UMBRA.

GAZETTE

ARY 13, 1852.

Saturday evening, telegraph 7 days later, telegraph John, N. B.—and the English Mail with date

FROM EUROPE

New Rom.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1851.

at Liverpool on the 18th

with large sales. Flour and

Corn remained about the

recent Paris as being all quiet,

considerable excitement, and

an authorities had been trans-

France would not be known

as reported and generally be-

support Louis Napoleon.

his freedom, but has refused

to be extended to his associates!

all the prisoners concerned in

paper of high character, pub-

ationism and indignation as

adopted, in order to become

domestic can compute in excess

view the conduct of Louis

shadow of an excess. He

l passions of the people, just

to respect the provisions of

each, at the hour when for

a country, it was most impor-

tant to influence public opin-

ions which are more fatal than

med a way for all revolutions

in for whom the empire of a

int destiny. He might have

flowed the councils of Lame-

zade which he would in all prob-

ably have chosen to be a usurper

it is not upon the rock of St.

He will receive his punish-

ment telegraph reports that a

last account. The squadron,

the Admiral's vessel; the

of 70 guns, the steamer

Calypto, of 10 guns. The

brigade that the arrival of

the payment of the Mexi-

can, Vera Cruz is to be block-

aded 40 or 50 feet deep in the

bay. Two engines had their

9 lives had been lost from the

15 men and 6 horses per-

ished-Liverpool Times.

Charlotte Cushman is lying

in a wound in her foot by a

bullet of December, state

the emute to be much larger

o Americans, named Martin

at large amounts of money

is possible, to the United

States.

Cambridge.

water still.

ERSTON—ELECTION OF

LEON.

Halifax at 7 o'clock on Tues-

day the 27th December. She

landed at Halifax, the follow-

ing day at the Reading

outampton on the 29th De-

ce, and sellers were enabled

at sales for the week amount-

ing material change. Flour was

the course of a few days pro-

each capable of seriously in-

terrupting the Foreign Affair—

large majority of Louis Na-

poléon. A temporary dis-

order of the decline of prices in

known that Lord Granville

was 8,011,000, says 700,000. There was much speculation as to the new French law, shortly to be promulgated. The best informed think that each Journal would have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for their good behavior. The offices of the Press are thus defined—first, an attack upon the President, second, including hatred among Citizens—third, an attack upon Religion, family or property. Each offence to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of "a robust" Prince.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.

A letter from Gibraltar states the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral and the Pasha of Tripoli, and was marching towards that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. These alarming reports have induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but England and the other powers along the coast will be sought by the Barbaries the moment hostilities commence.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DEVOYED BY A WATER-SPOUT.—Yesterday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th Dec., of a most awful occurrence at the Island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spoouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomenon describe the water-spoouts as two immense spiral bodies of water, reaching from the clouds, their cores nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the Island near Marsala. In their progress houses were roofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses and sheep, were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction during their passage, rain descended in torrents, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellonovo, near Sicily, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, many barns of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Debarah, Mr. Martin O'Halloran, of Georgetown, to Miss Barbara Case, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Case, of Covehead.

At Woodland, St. Peter's Road, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. Mearns, Mr. Wm. Gibson, St. Peter's Road, to Christiana, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Ferguson.

At Charlottetown, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. John Gillis, Lot 62, to Miss Catherine Fraser, Newson.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. F. S. Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Smallwood, both of Lot 45.

DIED.

On the 28th of November last, at his residence 117 Adelaide-street, Toronto, in the 71st year of his age, William FitzGerald, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late of Blackport, County Tipperary, Ireland.

On Saturday the 28th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. James MacLean, of Montague Street, Charlottetown, a most good man, and a consistent Christian. While he lived, he was devoutly respected, and he died deeply regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., Caroline, aged 29 years, wife of Mr. Charles Saunders, New Bedoune Road.

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PARLIAMENT.

In the Mail Post, from Cape Tormentine, on Monday, the 29th ult.—Mr. John Beer, and Daniel Flynn, Esq.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

For the week ending January 10, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (4th.)	Lowest (7th.)	Mean.	Highest (5th.)	Lowest (9th, 10th.)	Daily Mean.
30.29	29.19	29.74	37.0	6.8	25.9

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Jan.	30.69	29.99	29.98	41.0	-22.0	12.8	13
Feb.	30.86	29.26	30.15	44.8	-17.0	22.7	17
March	30.44	29.59	29.99	53.6	-17.1	26.7	17
April	30.50	29.16	29.83	57.3	20.0	39.9	12
May	30.32	29.47	30.05	72.7	30.0	47.7	13
June	30.28	29.46	29.87	77.4	34.6	56.7	18
July	30.27	29.51	29.91	83.6	47.0	67.1	16
Aug.	30.47	29.60	30.01	80.8	44.7	63.8	10
Sept.	30.44	29.61	30.16	83.0	29.9	62.2	10
Oct.	30.54	29.53	30.00	68.3	29.1	51.7	16
Nov.	30.46	29.80	29.90	63.8	18.0	34.2	14
Dec.	30.66	29.92	29.87	42.1	-8.5	19.6	22
			29.99			41.7	175

RETURN OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	CURRENCY.			STEELING.		
	Wheat, per bushel.	6s. 3d.	4s. 2d.	Barley, do.	2s. 7d.	1s. 9d.
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GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Charlottetown, January 5, 1852.

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J. E. BOURKE, Agent.

January 12, 1852.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company, for the appointment of Officers for the current year, and other purposes, will take place at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23rd day of January instant, at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors, S. C. PALMER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, 12th January, 1852.

hibitions can be got up with satisfaction, both to the performers and the audience, we may reasonably hope to have more of them. Native talent should always be fostered and encouraged, and we have long been acquainted with, and highly appreciate that of the family of Duchemin.

THE WEATHER.—We have had for the last eight or ten days, one of those intervals of weather, so mild as to be, if we venture to call it as unreasonable, it would seem as if it were sent to make up for the want of the Indian Summer, and the premature severity of the early part of the winter.

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June	30.28	29.46	29.87	77.4	34.6	56.7	18
July	30.27	29.51	29.91	83.6	47.0	67.1	16
Aug.	30.47	29.60	30.01	80.8	44.7	63.8	10
Sept.	30.44	29.61	30.16	83.0	29.9	62.2	10
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